










MLG community nursery species guide 2021-22





The green highlights indicate the 37 local species selected for being 'Climate Ready' and we aim for genetically diverse seed. Species with an * only have limited seed available, and may not be on future order lists once seed runs out






Type	Scientific name	Common name
Habitat 1) Plants for grassy woodland and forest ('grassy woodland') on better soils and lower slopes		
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus albens</i>	White Box
	<i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i>	Blakely's Red Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i>	Apple Box
	<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> *	Argyle Apple
	<i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i>	Yellow Box
	<i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> *	Snow Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> *	Narrow-Leaf Peppermint
	<i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i>	Mugga Ironbark
Other trees	<i>Brachychiton populneus</i>	Kurrajong
Acacia	<i>Acacia dealbata</i> * (also Habitat 2)	Silver Wattle
	<i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i>	Dean's wattle
	<i>Acacia decora</i>	Western silver wattle
	<i>Acacia implexa</i>	Hickory Wattle
	<i>Acacia melanoxylon</i>	Blackwood
	<i>Acacia rubida</i>	Red Stem Wattle
	<i>Acacia ulicifolia</i>	Prickly Moses
	<i>Acacia verniflua</i>	Varnish wattle
Other shrubs	<i>Bursaria spinosa</i> subs. <i>Spinosa</i> (also Habitats 2, 3)	Sweet Bursaria
	<i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i> (also Habitat 1)	Small-Leaf Parrot Pea
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i> (also Habitat 2)	Narrow-Leaf Hop Bush
	<i>Indigofera australis</i> (also Habitat 2)	Australian Indigo
Flowers	<i>Bulbine bulbosa</i>	Bulbine Lily
	<i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i>	Billy Button
	<i>Eryngium ovinum</i> *	Blue Devil
	<i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> (also Habitat 1)	Purple Coral Pea
	<i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i> (also Habitat 1)	Sticky Everlasting
Grasses	<i>Lomandra longifolia</i> * (also Habitats 2, 3)	Spiny-headed Mat Rush
	<i>Rytidosperma caepitosa</i> *	Wallaby grass (Austrodanthonia)
	<i>Rytidosepma pallidum</i> *	Redanther Wallaby Grass
	<i>Themeda triandra</i> *	Kangaroo Grass
Habitat 2) Plants for dry sclerophyll forest ('dry forest') on poor soils, upper slopes and rocky ridges		
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus dives</i> *	Broad-Leaved Peppermint
	<i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i> *	Long-Leaved Box
	<i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i>	Red Stringybark
	<i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> *	Brittle Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus rossii</i>	Inland Scribbly Gum
Other trees	<i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> *	Black She-Oak
	<i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i>	Drooping She-Oak






	<i>Callitris endlicherii</i>	Black Cypress Pine
Acacia	<i>Acacia buxifolia</i>	Box-Leaf Wattle
	<i>Acacia doratoxylon</i>	Spearwood
	<i>Acacia paradoxa</i>	Kangaroo Thorn
Other shrubs	<i>Cassinia longifolia</i>	Shiny Cassinia
	<i>Daviesia latifolia</i> *	Hop Bitter Pea
	<i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> *	Slender Bitter Pea
	<i>Daviesia mimosoides</i>	Narrow-Leaf Bitter Pea
	<i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</i> *	Sticky Hop Bush
Flowers	<i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i>	Clustered Everlasting Daisies
Habitat 3) Plants for damp sites including streambanks, dams and depressions		
Eucalyptus	<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> *	River Red Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i> *	Silver Gum
	<i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> *	Candlebark
	<i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> *	Ribbon Gum / Manna Gum
Other trees	<i>Casuarina glauca</i> *	Swamp She-Oak
Other shrubs	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> *	Crimson Bottlebrush
	<i>Callistemon pallidus</i> *	Lemon Bottlebrush
	<i>Callistemon ptyoides</i> *	Alpine Bottlebrush
	<i>Callistemon sieberi</i>	River Bottlebrush
	<i>Daviesia genistifolia</i>	Broom Bitter Pea
	<i>Kunzea ericoides</i>	Kunzea
	<i>Leptospermum continentale</i> *	Prickly Tea Tree
	<i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> *	Woolly Tea Tree
	<i>Leptospermum obovatum</i> *	River Tea Tree
	<i>Melaleuca parvistaminea</i> *	Rough-barked Honey-myrtle
Grasses	<i>Carex appressa</i>	Tall Sedge
	<i>Poa labillardieri</i>	River Tussock
	<i>Schoenoplectus validus</i>	River Club Rush






Species -Scientific name -Common name	Description	Natural range and habitat	Photo
Acacia			
<i>Acacia buxifolia</i> Box-Leaf Wattle	Open, erect shrub to 3m high by 2m across. Masses of small golden ball-shaped flowers in spring.	Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained position in most soils. On upper slopes in dry forest, rarely in grassy woodland.	
<i>Acacia dealbata</i> Silver Wattle	Variable shrub to 8m or tree to 30m. Cream ball-shaped flowers in spring.	Core local species – most soils and aspects and tolerates waterlogging. On mid to lower slopes in woodland, dry forest and grassland.	
<i>Acacia deanei</i> subsp. <i>paucijuga</i> Dean's Wattle	Large bushy shrub or small tree to 10 m high. Bears cream ball flowers in summer.	Useful, hardy screen plant. Most soils are suitable and it will accept very dry conditions.	
<i>Acacia decora</i> Western Silver Wattle	Small to large shrub, often under 2 metres in height but sometimes to 5 metres. Bears upright clusters of yellow ball flowers in spring.	Tolerant of a wide range of conditions. It prefers well drained soils in light shade to full sun.	






<p><i>Acacia doratoxylon</i> Spearwood</p>	<p>Large, rounded shrub to 6m or occasionally an erect, small tree. Bears yellow rod-shaped flowers in spring.</p>	<p>Local species – mainly rare, rocky areas on the Murrumbidgee. Needs a well-drained, dry position.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia implexa</i> Hickory Wattle</p>	<p>Small to medium-sized tree to 12m. Bears cream ball-shaped flowers in summer. Suitable for bank planting, due to its suckering habit.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Needs full sun; prone to leaf gall. On well-drained soil on hills and rocky areas.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia melanoxylon</i> Blackwood</p>	<p>Variable tree reaching 30m in deep gullies. Cream ball-shaped flowers occur in spring. Good shade and timber tree.</p>	<p>Local species – mainly on higher elevations. Most situations are suitable; prone to borer attack in warmer areas.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia paradoxa</i> Kangaroo Thorn</p>	<p>Spreading, prickly shrub to 2–3m high by 3–4m across. Stems with stiff spines. Flowers in yellow balls. Prickly and valued for nesting habitat.</p>	<p>Local species – mainly in the north part of the district. Prefers sunny, well-drained positions; tolerates a wide range of pH. On dry, shallow soils.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia rubida</i> Red Stem Wattle</p>	<p>Yellow flowers in spring. Two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodland, dry forest, grassland: small open tree; sickle-shaped phyllodes • Woodland and riparian areas: large, dense shrub; straight phyllodes 	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers sunny, reasonably well-drained positions in most soils.</p>	





<p><i>Acacia ulicifolia</i> Prickly Moses</p>	<p>A small to medium shrub which may reach 3 metres in height but is usually smaller. The white or cream flowers occur mainly in winter and spring.</p>	<p>Suited to a wide range of soil types provided they are reasonably well drained. A position in full sun or light shade is suitable.</p>	
<p><i>Acacia verniflua</i> Varnish Wattle</p>	<p>Variable shrub up to 4 m, generally erect and sparsely branched. Yellow balls of flowers occur in spring.</p>	<p>Does well in sunny, reasonably well drained positions in most soils. Hardy.</p>	
<p>Other shrubs</p>			
<p><i>Bursaria spinosa</i> Sweet Bursaria</p>	<p>Shrub to 3–4m. Abundant small white flowers through summer. Fast growing. Source of nectar for wasps that predate on defoliating insects, and may reduce eucalypt die-back.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil, full sun to partial shade. On a range of moist and dry habitats in all slope positions.</p>	
<p><i>Callistemon citrinus</i> Crimson Bottlebrush</p>	<p>Upright rounded shrub to 2–3m. Large flushes of flowers through summer.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, in coastal swamps. Prefers a well-drained soil in full sun to part shade.</p>	






<p><i>Callistemon pallidus</i> Lemon Bottlebrush</p>	<p>Upright shrub with slender spreading branches growing to 3m high by 2m across. Profuse pale-yellow flowers spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, along streams. Prefers moist situations in full sun or part shade.</p>	
<p><i>Callistemon pityoides</i> Alpine Bottlebrush</p>	<p>Variable; usually a compact shrub up to 3 m. Golden yellow or cream flowers late spring to summer.</p>	<p>Medium to heavy soils and can tolerate less than perfect drainage.</p>	
<p><i>Callistemon sieberi</i> River Bottlebrush</p>	<p>Variable; usually a medium sized shrub to 2.5m. Flowers are usually cream; flowering is prolific and long lasting from spring to autumn. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, along streams. Prefers moist soils and full sun.</p>	
<p><i>Cassinia longifolia</i> Shiny Cassinia</p>	<p>Erect open shrub to 2-3m. Small white flowers forming dense clusters to 20cm in diameter, spring, summer and early autumn. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers moist but well-drained soils in part or full shade. On all slope positions in woodland and dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Daviesia genitifolia</i> Broom Bitter Pea</p>	<p>Low multistemmed or slender prickly shrub to 2m. Yellow and red pea flowers in early spring.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil. On lower slopes and damp areas.</p>	





<p><i>Daviesia latifolia</i> Hop Bitter Pea</p>	<p>Multistemmed, medium to large shrub to about 2m. Yellow and red pea flowers in spring and early summer.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers semi-shade but will tolerate full sun; does not tolerate poor drainage. On poor soils on upper slopes</p>	
<p><i>Daviesia leptophylla</i> Slender Bitter Pea</p>	<p>Open erect shrub to 2m. Yellow and red pea flowers in spring and summer.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil, full sun. On shallow, poor soils on upper slopes in woodland and dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Daviesia mimosoides</i> Narrow-Leaf Bitter Pea</p>	<p>It has a multi-stemmed open habit growing to a height of 1-2 m. Pea-shaped yellow and red/maroon flowers.</p>	<p>Best in a well-drained sunny position which is well mulched, but will grow in semi-shade.</p>	
<p><i>Dillwynia phyllicoides</i> Small-Leaf Parrot Pea</p>	<p>Prostrate to erect shrub to 1.5m. Profuse yellow and red flowers in spring.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil. On poor soils on upper slopes.</p>	
<p><i>Dodonaea viscosa</i> subsp. <i>angustissima</i> Narrow-Leaf Hop Bush</p>	<p>Erect shrub to 4m. Seed capsules are reddish and conspicuous. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Local species - prefers well-drained soil in partial or full sun. Woodland and dry forest.</p>	





<p><i>Dodonaea viscosa subsp. cuneata</i> Sticky Hop Bush</p>	<p>Compact spreading shrub to 3m.</p>	<p>Not local – mallee and arid areas. Prefers well-drained soils and full sun.</p>	
<p><i>Indigofera australis</i> Australian Indigo</p>	<p>Open erect spreading shrub to 2m. Flowers in spring with spires of pink to purple blooms. Eagerly sought out by herbivores and needs protection. Regenerates readily on bare soil.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Grows well in most soils and prefers a semi or dappled shaded position In woodland and forest.</p>	
<p><i>Kunzea ericoides</i> Kunzea</p>	<p>Tall shrub or tree to 2–5m. Flowers in spring-summer, the flowers are small, white, occur in dense clusters and are sweetly scented.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. In woodland, forest and grassland and especially along drainage lines and watercourses.</p>	
<p><i>Leptospermum continentale</i> Prickly Tea Tree</p>	<p>Variable shrub to 2m. White or pale pink flowers seen from late spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, sandy swamps. Tolerates most soils and aspects; suitable for poorly drained areas.</p>	
<p><i>Leptospermum lanigerum</i> Woolly Tea Tree</p>	<p>Very variable shrub or tree, to 3m by 3m. Flowers are white and appear in early summer. Useful as a screen plant.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, drainage lines. Suitable for heavy shade.</p>	





<p><i>Leptospermum obovatum</i> River Tea Tree</p>	<p>Erect shrub to 3m high by 1.5m across. Large white flowers appear in summer. Useful as a screen plant.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, edges of swift-flowing streams. Suitable for heavy shade.</p>	
<p><i>Melaleuca parvistaminea</i> Rough-barked Honey-myrtle</p>	<p>Hardy large shrub to small tree 3–10m. Cream flowers tinged with pink in spring.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, drainage lines, east of district. Can tolerate most soils in full sun.</p>	
<p>Eucalyptus</p>			
<p><i>Eucalyptus albens</i> White Box</p>	<p>Tree to 25m. Rough, fibrous bark on the base of its trunk and smooth, white bark above; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers appear spring to summer.</p>	<p>Not local – dominant tree of grassy woodland on the south-west slopes of NSW.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus blakelyi</i> Blakely's Red Gum</p>	<p>Tree to 20m. Smooth bark on its trunk and branches; dull bluish green, lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers in late spring.</p>	<p>Core local species – defining and dominant tree of grassy woodlands. On more fertile soils on lower slopes and flats.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus bridgesiana</i> Apple Box</p>	<p>Tree to 20m. Rough, fibrous bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth grey bark above; spreading crown; glossy green, lance-shaped adult leaves, white flowers in late summer and</p>	<p>Core local species – widespread on lower slopes, flats and drainage lines in grassy woodland.</p>	





	autumn. Food tree for gliders		
<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i> River Red Gum	Tree to 30m. Smooth white or cream-coloured bark with patches of yellow, pink or brown; often loose, rough slabs of rough bark near the base; adult leaves are lance-shaped to curved; white flowers in summer.	Not local – common in other regions. On riverine and flooding areas; not suitable for dry habitats.	
<i>Eucalyptus cinerea</i> Argyle Apple	Tree to 20m. Thick, fibrous, reddish brown to grey brown, longitudinally fissured bark on the trunk to the small branches; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers autumn to spring.	Local species – on lower slopes, flats, poor soils on margins of dry forest and grassy woodland.	
<i>Eucalyptus crenulata</i> Silver Gum	Tree to 12m. Rough, compacted bark on the trunk; egg-shaped to heart-shaped leaves arranged in opposite pairs; white flowers spring to autumn.	Not local – restricted to swampy sites in central Victoria. Ornamental and often cultivated.	
<i>Eucalyptus dives</i> Broad-Leaved Peppermint	Tree to 20m. Rough, finely fibrous bark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth bark above; lance-shaped or curved adult leaves; white flowers spring and summer.	Core local species – on dry sites with poor shallow soils on upper and mid slopes in dry forest.	






<p><i>Eucalyptus goniocalyx</i> Long-Leaved Box</p>	<p>Tree to 15m. Rough, fibrous or flaky bark; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers autumn to early spring. Attractive low-branching habit.</p>	<p>Local species – on sloping sites with dry shallow soils in grassy woodland or dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus macrorhyncha</i> Red Stringybark</p>	<p>Tree to 30m. Rough, stringy, grey to brown bark; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers late summer to winter.</p>	<p>Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow poor soils on upper and mid slopes.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus mannifera</i> Brittle Gum</p>	<p>Tree to 20m. Smooth, powdery, white or grey bark, sometimes with red patches, which is shed in short ribbons; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers summer to autumn.</p>	<p>Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow rocky infertile soils on upper slopes and ridges.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus melliodora</i> Yellow Box</p>	<p>Tree to 30m. Rough, flaky or fibrous bark on part or all of the trunk, smooth greyish to yellowish bark above; adult leaves are lance-shaped to egg-shaped; white flowers any season.</p>	<p>Core local species – defining and dominant tree of grassy woodlands. On more fertile soils on lower slopes and flats.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus pauciflora</i> Snow Gum</p>	<p>Tree to 20m. Smooth white, grey or yellow bark; adult leaves are lance-shaped to curved or elliptical; white flowers spring to summer.</p>	<p>Local species – mainly of high altitudes and frost hollows. On deep soils of varying fertility in grassy woodland or dry forest in cold frosty sites above 700m.</p>	


<p><i>Eucalyptus radiata</i> Narrow-Leaf Peppermint</p>	<p>Tree to 30m. Forms a dense canopy with dark green leaves with a peppermint scent when crushed. Bark is grey or grey-brown, finely fissured. Small creamy white flowers borne spring to summer.</p>	<p>Forest to woodland, usually in cooler or wetter habitats.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus rossii</i> Inland Scribbly Gum</p>	<p>Tree to 15m. Smooth bark with insect scribbles; lance-shaped adult leaves; white flowers spring to autumn.</p>	<p>Core local species – dominant species of dry forest. On shallow rocky infertile soils on upper slopes and ridges.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus rubida</i> Candlebark</p>	<p>Tree to 30m. Smooth, powdery, greyish or pink bark that is shed in long ribbons, sometimes with rough bark at the base; lance-shaped or curved adult leaves; white flowers summer to autumn.</p>	<p>Local species – on soils of medium fertility on cold flats, slopes, flats and drainage lines in grassy woodland or dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Eucalyptus sideroxylon</i> Mugga Ironbark</p>	<p>Tree to 35m. Bark is dark grey to black, deeply furrowed ironbark on the trunk and larger branches, smooth white to grey on thinner branches; lance-shaped adult leaves; white, yellow, red or pink flowers from autumn to early summer.</p>	<p>Not local – common in other regions; forms dry forest and woodland on slopes and plains from Qld to Vic. On lighter, poorer soils.</p>	

<p><i>Eucalyptus viminalis</i> Ribbon Gum / Manna Gum</p>	<p>Tree to 40m. Smooth, often powdery, white to pale brown bark that is shed in long ribbons, sometimes with rough, fibrous bark on the lower trunk; lance-shaped to curved adult leaves; white flowers from summer to autumn.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon; in mountains and foothills from Qld to Vic. On wet, well-drained sites with fertile loamy soils in grassy woodland or dry forest.</p>	
<p>Other trees</p>			
<p><i>Allocasuarina littoralis</i> Black She-Oak</p>	<p>Medium erect tree to 10m. Red flowers in spring. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Not local – common in other regions east of our district Prefers well-drained soil in full sun, does not like boggy soils.</p>	
<p><i>Allocasuarina verticillata</i> Drooping She-Oak</p>	<p>Medium bushy tree to 10m.</p>	<p>Local species – tolerates most soils and aspects; prefers full sun. on rocky hillsides and dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Brachychiton populneus</i> Kurrajong</p>	<p>Small to medium compact tree to 10–20m. Cream flowers from late spring to autumn. Grown for shade and fodder.</p>	<p>Not local – mainly from inland eastern Australia. Prefers sunny well-drained position. Does not thrive in acid soils; frost-sensitive when young.</p>	

<p><i>Callitris endlicherii</i> Black Cypress Pine</p>	<p>Tree with mostly erect and sometimes spreading branches to 10–20m. Small (to 2cm) seed cones. Slow growing.</p>	<p>Local species – mainly on rocky slopes on the Murrumbidgee River. Prefers a light well-drained soil in an open sunny position. On dry, rocky sites.</p>	
<p><i>Casuarina glauca</i> Swamp She-Oak</p>	<p>Medium bushy tree 8 – 20m.</p>	<p>Grows in or near brackish water along the banks of rivers and estuaries.</p>	
<p>Flowers</p>			
<p><i>Bulbine bulbosa</i> Bulbine Lily</p>	<p>Tufted perennial herb to 75cm. Green–grey succulent leaves; bright yellow star-like flowers in clusters from spring to autumn. Dormant from Dec–May.</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full or part sun and tolerates a variety of soils provided reasonable drainage is available. In woodland and grassland.</p>	
<p><i>Chrysocephalum apiculatum</i> Yellow Button</p>	<p>Variable, from a sparse erect plant to 60cm to much lower sprawling plant. Compact golden-yellow flowers ('buttons'), occur on the tips of the stems in late spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full sun and well-drained soil; may spread vegetatively. In woodland and grassland.</p>	

<p><i>Chrysocephalum semipapposum</i> Clustered Everlasting</p>	<p>Greyish, softly hairy perennial herb with upright stems 30–80cm. Bunches of small yellow everlasting flowers appear at the top of stems from spring to early summer.</p>	<p>Local species – grows in full to part sun; will self-seed on bare soils. On well-drained soils and upper slopes in woodland.</p>	
<p><i>Eryngium ovinum</i> Blue Devil</p>	<p>Perennial herb to 70cm, which dies down during autumn and emerges in late winter to flower in summer. Stems and bracts are a metallic blue; crowded spiky bright blue flowers appear in summer. Needs protection from all types of herbivore.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon. Needs full sun; sensitive to grazing. On damp and fertile sites in woodland and grassland.</p>	
<p><i>Hardenbergia violacea</i> Purple Coral Pea</p>	<p>Twining, woody stemmed climber with dark green leathery leaves. Local forms sprawl low on the ground, Produces a mass of dark purple pea flowers in winter to spring. Flowers better in full sun.</p>	<p>Local species – needs well-drained soil and prefers a frost-free site, though can tolerate some frost. In woodland and dry forest.</p>	
<p><i>Xerochrysum viscosum</i> Sticky Everlasting</p>	<p>Erect low-growing perennial herb of multiple stems to 80cm. 'Sticky' green leaves; bright yellow everlasting flowers appear in spring and summer.</p>	<p>Local species – prefers full sun; colonises bare ground.</p>	

Grasses			
<p><i>Carex appressa</i> Tall Sedge</p>	<p>Tussock grass to 1m.</p>	<p>Local species – at water's edge. Prefers full sun to part shade. In damp localities such as wetlands, ponds, dams and watercourses.</p>	
<p><i>Lomandra longifolia</i> Spiny-headed Mat Rush</p>	<p>Strongly tufted perennial to 1m. Leaves are glossy green, shiny, firm, flat. Flowers late winter/early spring.</p>	<p>Variety of soil types Including sandy soils, swamps and wet places, banks of creeks, rocky hillsides, cliffs and open forests.</p>	
<p><i>Poa labillardieri</i> River Tussock</p>	<p>Densely tufted grass to 1.2m. Delicate flowers in spring to summer. Fast growing.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, in damp areas. Most soils.</p>	
<p><i>Rytidosperma caepitosa</i> Wallaby Grasses</p>	<p>Tufted perennial grass to 75cm. Very variable in features, depending on conditions. Seed heads appear white and fluffy. Valuable native grass for fodder.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil and full sun. In all habitats, including pastures</p>	
<p><i>Rytidosepma pallidum</i> Red-anther Wallaby Grass</p>	<p>Dense clumping perennial grass to 1.8m, sometimes spreading through underground or prostrate rooting stems. Flowers with red anthers in spring to early summer. Provides excellent soil protection.</p>	<p>Core local species – common, widespread. Prefers well-drained soil in full sun. On rocky and poor soils in open forest, woodland and grassland.</p>	

<p><i>Schoenoplectus validus</i> River Club Rush</p>	<p>Tall rhizomatous reed to 2m. Flowers in summer with a tassel-like seed head close to the top of the reed.</p>	<p>Local species – uncommon, aquatic. Grows in full sun to part shade, from boggy ground to 1m deep water.</p>	
<p><i>Themeda triandra</i> Kangaroo Grass</p>	<p>Tufted perennial up to 1.5 m tall. Flowers in summer, produces distinct large red-brown spikelets which occur on branched stems.</p>	<p>Variable; full sun to part shade on sandy to clay soils.</p>	